

Agricultural.



BROADCAST AND DRILLED WHEAT.

At the present period, when the price of agricultural produce of every description is so reduced, it becomes of great importance to the farmer to look around and see whether he cannot increase the produce of his soil without increasing his expenses. This is particularly needful in raising wheat. From some causes, perhaps not well understood, the wheat crop has become, in the Eastern and Atlantic States, exceedingly precarious.

Our wheat, even when not attacked by enemies such as rust or fly—has been gradually diminishing in the amount raised to the acre. The report of the Farmer's Club of New York states that the quantity has decreased there from 30 to 10 or 15 bushels per acre. This diminution is owing, probably, to the land being gradually robbed of the constituents of the wheat, by sending the grain away, while we retain the straw to make food to supply succeeding crops; hence, if we put on enough of this kind of manure, we may raise large crops of straw but not grain in proportion. And, further, as if we thought we had yet too much grain, we have our manure-yards so planned, that the saline parts (which are the most important in the formation of the grain, and which are soluble by water) have every facility to enable them to be washed away by repeated showers.

But is our present method of planting wheat the most likely to ensure the largest yield? This is what I now wish to speak of. In the work of Mr. Jethro Tull, (the advocate of thorough tillage,) printed about one hundred years ago, he states that, while other farmers were sowing two or three bushels of wheat to the acre, and reaping only 15 or 20 bushels, he drilled about half a bushel in three rows, about eight inches apart, in the middle, six feet wide lands, and usually obtained about 40 or 50 bushels per acre—and this, without the aid of much manure. This success he attributed to turning the land while the wheat was growing. He tilled the furrow with what he called his hoe plough, alternately from and to the rows of wheat, like many who use the plough in the habit of tilling their corn. In the spaces of eight inches between the rows, the ground was loosened by hand hoeing.

This plan—though not adapted to American farming, for the reason that, generally, we wish grass to follow our wheat crop—was yet deemed sufficiently plausible to determine us to give a trial to the drilling, in comparison with the broadcast plan. Accordingly, in the fall of 1843, our field (the clover being all ploughed under, and a light dressing of manure—about ten horse cart-loads to the acre—being spread on the surface) was nicely harrowed. We commenced at one side, sowed broadcast about six acres, with about two bushels of seed to the acre. About a week afterwards, we were furnished with a drill by our enterprising neighbor, John Jones, of Bohemia Manor, who owned the only wheat drill in the State of Delaware. Commencing on the 20th of the 8th month, we drilled about 27 acres, putting in about 10 acres a day, with one bushel and one peck of seed to the acre. The cost of the drill (including the service of one man and one horse) was 50 cents an acre, though two horses were required to work the drill. All the wheat, both broadcast and drilled, stood the winter well, and appeared, in the spring, to be in the best of health. The drilled wheat was thicker, both in the fall and in the spring, than the broadcast wheat; and our neighbors generally were pronounced to be in the best of health.

In the 4th month the weather was very dry and warm, which seemed unfavorable for wheat. It appeared to be about to stand sufficiently, causing it to be too hot, and too thin; but when the heads were formed, there was a manifest difference between the length of the drilled and the broadcast—those on the drilled wheat being decidedly longer. The whole crop was free from rust or fly, excepting about half an acre, which had been eaten off by cattle when about eight or ten inches in height, where we found the fly in abundance; showing, certainly, that insects are most likely to attack those plants whose powers have been impaired; thus teaching farmers that the most likely way to avoid the fly, and even rust, is to keep their wheat, by all known means, in as healthy a condition as possible, for where one field of vigorous wheat will be destroyed by the fly or rust, ten will be which are either put in badly, or are too poor.

Previously to harvest, we had five acres carefully measured with the chain and compass, by W. Pennington, the surveyor of the neighborhood, assisted by John Jones.

The surveyor was present when the wheat was cradled, and saw that each acre was its share. It was put away in separate mows, and threshed separately, and the grain all measured.

Nos. 1 and 2. Two acres of the broadcast surveyed together—two bushels of seed to the acre; seventy-five shocks; fifty-five bushels of wheat, or 27½ bushels to the acre. No. 3.—one acre drilled, adjoining the above; the land, if any difference, rather inferior; treated exactly alike—one bushel and one peck of seed to the acre; forty-two shocks; thirty-five bushels. No. 4.—one acre drilled, a little distant from No. 3.—one bushel and one peck of seed; forty-two shocks; thirty-five bushels. No. 5.—one acre drilled, a little distant from No. 4.—one bushel and one peck of seed; forty shocks; thirty bushels to the acre.

Here we see that, by the use of the drill alone, (the soil being in the same, or perhaps an inferior condition,) the crop was increased 7½ bushels per acre, and, adding the amount saved in the seed, (three pecks,) make 8 bushels and one peck to the acre; and further, that the amount of straw on the drill acre, with a smaller quantity of seed sown, increased 12 per cent.; and the amount of grain on the same acre was increased more than 37 per cent.

It may be proper here to state that the whole field (between 30 and 40 acres) was manured and treated alike; although from causes existing previously in the soil, some parts of the land, being naked and barren, was more denuded than others, as well as other parts. I suppose that, without the clover and manure, the field would not have averaged more than three bushels—certainly not five bushels to the acre.

The drill used was invented and made by Pennington & Sons, of Kennet Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, the inventors of the revolving horse rake. Seven rows, about 8 inches apart, are planted by it at one time, about three inches in depth; the planters stand perpendicular; their points, projecting forward, produce small furrows, similar in shape, but deeper in than those made by the teeth of the cultivator. The wheat thus growing in the bottom of the furrow, is protected from the bleak winds of winter, and the fine earth, pulverized by the feet of the furrows, is early spring, and nourishes the young plants.

Our own convictions, have been sufficiently strong upon the above experiment to cause us to purchase a drill, or, as it should be called, a wheat and corn planter—for it will do either equally well—for our own use; with which we have put in, this fall, the entire field of wheat—containing about forty acres.

CHARLES NOBLE.

P. S. The acre yielding forty bushels of wheat, it will be seen, I have not compared with the broadcast in their per centage yield, because of their distance apart; supposing that the difference of yield might have been owing to some difference in soil.

Resting in Hope.—The tranquility of a mind gradually reposing in the dearest hopes of a better world, is an enjoyment that cannot be purchased at too dear a rate. It is not easy sufficiently to value the peaceful close of a busy life, provided that repose is founded on the right views of Christian hopes, looking beyond the grave; the mist of doubt and perplexities dissipated in the meridian splendor of the gospel truth; the storms of life softening into silence; the delirium of pleasure and the dreams of dissipation fled; and the freed mind resigned to the dictates of reason and the wounds of conscience healed by the balm of eternal love; the heart, lacerated by the loss of those once so dear to us, patiently waiting in full expectation of re-union never more to be broken, every angry passion hushed into peace; the evils of life sunk into resignation to the divine will; the fervent desire of the renovating heart approaching to the verge of never-ending enjoyment, and the whole soul reposing on the bosom of a Saviour's love.

As I grow older I become more lenient to the sins of frail humanity. The man who loudly denounces, I always suspect. He knows too much of a crime who denounces a fellow-creature unheard—a knowledge which can only be obtained by criminality itself. The hypocrite always strives to avert attention from his own wickedness by denouncing unsparringly that of others. He thinks he shall seem good in exact ratio as he makes others seem bad.—Gazette.

A. J. O'BANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PRACTICES in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties.
Address—Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.
July 18, 1845.

HENRY BEDINGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and Berkeley counties.
May 23, 1845—tf.

DR. ALEXANDER offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlestown and the vicinity. Residence third door East of Carter's Hotel.
Charlestown, April 18, 1845—tf.

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties.
Residence—Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.
Jan. 10, 1845—tf.

CARTER'S HOTEL.

WHITE-HOUSE.

THE very liberal encouragement which the public has extended to this Establishment induces the Proprietor to hope that he may continue to deserve and receive a continuation of that patronage, and pledges himself that no exertion nor expense will be spared in his efforts to please.

A new and comfortable hack and horses kept for the accommodation of the public.

ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor.
Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.,
April 11, 1845.

WICKLIFFE ACADEMY.

H. BROWN FARRAR, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THE Second Session of the current year of this Institution will commence on the 28th of July instant. In conducting the educational interests of the school it will be the constant design of the Principal to adopt that plan of instruction and government, which will furnish the best facilities to the student for the successful prosecution of his studies, and effect a vigorous development and discipline of the intellectual faculties, the cultivation of the moral susceptibilities, tending to mold and mature those qualities that form the basis of an efficient and manly character. The course of study will include the elements of English literature, Rhetoric, Logic, the Exact and Physical Sciences, the Greek and Roman Classics, together with Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. Those Text Books will be used that are best adapted to promote a thorough scholarship, and symmetrical growth of the mental powers, preparing the student for the practical duties of a business life, or admission into any of the colleges of the Union. An exact record of the daily attendance, recitations and deportment of the advanced scholars will be kept, and a weekly report submitted to their parents for inspection. Public examinations will be held at the close of each session, on which occasion the friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

In addition to the privileges of reference to the Rev. Mr. Willmer, Rector of White Parish, Rev. W. B. Patton, Charlestown, Rev. Henry W. Dodge, Harpersville, the Trustees and Patrons of the Academy, the Principal has in his possession recommendations from the Faculty of the College at which he was graduated, and the following gentlemen—

Rev. Dr. Bates, Massachusetts.
Rev. Dr. Beaman, Troy, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Merrill, Vermont.
Rev. Dr. Labaree, do
Prof. S. Stoddard, do
Hon. Wm. C. Rives, U. S. Senator,
Hon. Silas Wright, do
Hon. S. J. Phelps, do
Hon. Rufus Choate, do
Hon. J. C. Crittenden, do
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, House of Rep.
J. Bruce, Esq., Winchester.
F. Converse, Principal Academy Leesburg.
Clarke County, Va., July 25, 1845.

Cheap Groceries.

THE subscribers have on hand a large stock of cheap Groceries, viz:
New Orleans Sugar,
do Molasses.
Rio Coffee, Chocolate and Rice, to which they invite the attention of the farmers.
June 13.

CRANE & SADLER.

PRINTS.—Just received, a very cheap lot of Prints and pantolon stuff.

June 13.

CRANE & SADLER.

WHISKEY.—A large lot of Old Rye and Common Whiskey, on hand and for sale by

June 13.

CRANE & SADLER.

Bargains for the Ladies.

BEING determined to keep no Fancy Goods over this season, we will offer at very reduced prices, the remainder of our extensive stock of Balzamines, Berages, Lavins, Gingham, Flowers, Ribbands, Bonnets, &c. &c., with many other Summer Goods. Ladies who have not completed their wardrobe for the present season can do so at very reduced prices, by calling on us.

July 4.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Superior Leghorn Hats.

A HANDSOME assortment Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats, all prices;

Ladies Braid and Straw Bonnets;

do Lawn do, superior;

Misses and Children's do do.

Which will be sold very cheap.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, June 13, 1845.

TIN WARE.—A good assortment, for sale by

June 13.

CRANE & SADLER.

More New Dry Goods.

JUST received, an additional supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's SUMMER GOODS, which will be sold cheaper than ever.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Hathaway Hot-Air Cook Stoves.

PERSONS that may be in want of the above named Stoves, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has become the purchaser of the right for selling them in Jefferson county, Virginia. All letters on that subject, if directed to Harpers-Ferry, shall meet with prompt attention. A large number of these Stoves are kept constantly on hand.

HUGH GILLECE.

Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1845—tf.

VERY handsome English double plated Coffee Urn, and a pair of Waiters, for sale low.

CHAS. G. STEWART.

GROCERIES.—Sugar-house Syrup, a first rate article;

Coffee, Sugar and Teas, and a general assortment of all kinds of Groceries, lately received.

June 20.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

French Cloths.

THE attention of the Gentlemen is invited to our extensive stock of French Cloths and Cassimeres, which will be found inferior to no other in the Valley, and at reduced prices.

July 4.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

HARD CIDER VINEGAR.—for sale by

HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.

July 4, 1845.

BROWN MUSTARD SEED.—Ground, at 25 cents per pound, for sale by

July 4.

J. H. BEARD.

Boots and Shoes.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, viz:

Men's Seal Boots, do Calf do;

Do Brogues, sewed, superior;

Do Kip do, do;

Do Morocco do, do;

Boys' and Youth's do do;

Ladies Kid Slippers, best quality Phila. Make;

Do Morocco do do;

Misses and Children's do do;

Which will be sold lower than what has been sold in this market. The public will please call and examine for themselves.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry June 13, 1845.

Cypress Shingles.

ON hand, a few thousand prime Cypress Shingles, for sale low.

May 9.

E. M. AISQUITTH.

Headache Remedy.

FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE.

THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of our SICK HEADACHE Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst cases. Persons after suffering weeks with this distressing sickness, will buy a bottle of this remedy, and be cured, and then complain of their folly in not buying it before. People are expected to use the whole bottle, not use it two or three times and then complain that they are not cured.

A bottle will cure them.

Sold wholesale and retail by CUMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 17, 1845.

CURTAIN GOODS.—Embroidered, figured, striped and barred Curtain Muslins, very cheap and elegant, for sale by

May 30.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

SHEEP SHEARS.—for sale low.

May 16.

E. M. AISQUITTH.

WOOL.—The subscribers wish to purchase Wool, for which they will pay the highest market price.

June 6, 1845.

KEYES & KEARSLY.

SHOWER BATHS.—Portable Shower Baths, to be used in Chambers.

May 30.

E. M. AISQUITTH.

NEAPOLITAN BONNETS.—A few of these splendid and fashionable Bonnets left, with splendid Ribbands, Flowers, Laces, &c.

May 30.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Further Proof of the Efficacy of Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound in relieving afflicted man.

MR. GEORGE T. WARRINGTON, residing in York street, Federal Hill, Baltimore, was attacked with a violent cough and sore throat, and after trying many remedies, was induced by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, and before using one bottle was entirely cured.

ANOTHER, YET MORE ASTONISHING.

Mrs. HENRIETTA MERRICK, residing in Monument street, between Canal and Eden streets, was attacked with a very severe cough and pain in the breast, which was so intense that it extended to her shoulders. She was afflicted also with a pain in the side.

After trying many remedies, she was persuaded by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, and after using three doses, she experienced great relief, and before she had finished the bottle was entirely cured.

Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

SETH S. HANCE,

Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD PILLS.—composed entirely of Vegetable Substances, and universally known to be the best medicine for the purification of the blood EVER INVENTED.

What is that principle which is termed the blood? "The blood is the vital principle of life, and it is that fluid by which the entire functions of the system are regulated; therefore when it becomes impure, the general system becomes deranged, and gives rise to innumerable diseases."

For sale by

SETH S. HANCE,

Corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and by

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1844.

HANCE'S COMPOUND MEDICATED HOARHOUND CANDY.—for Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Sore Throat, Clearing the Voice, Consumption, Bronchitis, Croup, &c.

Invented, prepared and sold by

SETH S. HANCE,

corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and for sale by

J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, Dec. 6.

PARSALETTES.—A new and beautiful article—just received and for sale.

May 16.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

BOOKS.—Just received, a considerable addition to our stock of Books, among which we have many of the latest publications, to which we invite the attention of the public.

June 20.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

SINGLES.—8,000 Prime Oak Shingles, for sale by

June 20, 1845.

J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

STAR'S celebrated Congress, Rappee and Macabent SNUFFS; Cigars & Tobacco; Just opened at

June 13.

T. RAWLINS.

HOSIERY.—75 doz. Hose—assorted colors, for sale cheap by

ADAM YOUNG, Agent.

Harpers-Ferry, July 25, 1845.

200 BLACK BOTTLES, at 75 cents per dozen—for sale by

July 18.

J. H. BEARD.

2000 LBS. White Lead in Oil, pure; 1000 lbs. do in kegs of 100, 50, 25 and 12½ lbs. each—for sale by

ADAM YOUNG, Agent.

Harpers-Ferry, July 25, 1845.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL.

THE undersigned, having no other ambition to serve than that of paying his honest debts and those for which he is liable, and supporting himself in an honorable way, begs leave to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has taken charge of his

LARGE and very commodious three-story BRICK HOTEL, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

This Hotel is well known at home as well as abroad for the comforts of its pleasant parlors, its delightful chambers, and its very healthy and agreeable location—situated in the centre of the town—the front presenting a southern exposure, adjoining the public square, near the market house, and but a few steps from the Court House—nearly opposite the post office—and in all respects decidedly the most desirable and convenient location for all business transactions in the town.

It has also acquired much notoriety and celebrity by being known as Abell's Hotel, and without flattery or unmerited applause to Capt. Joseph P. Abell, the public (and especially his patrons) will bear testimony with me to the fact—it is there to express a fond hope for the success of his predecessor, and for the undisturbed happiness of his amiable family in their new abode at Harpers-Ferry.

The undersigned deems it only necessary to add, that it will be the constant desire of his heart to keep a genteel, orderly and dignified house, and promises to spare no labor or attention on his part to make it equal, if not more agreeable, than the best.

The chambers are all large, airy and comfortable, with fire-places in each, and boarders can have choice of wood or coal for fuel.

The bar hall at all times be supplied with choice Liquors, and (except upon Sabbath days) may be dealt out in moderation to the thirsty.

Having procured from Bushrod Taylor, Esq., of Winchester, one of the best cooks in the Valley, the undersigned can, with great confidence, promise to his guests, dishes rare and palatable. And lastly, relying upon his unlimited acquaintance with the good people of his native county, his own unremitting exertions to please, and the liberality of a just and generous public, he flatters himself that he will meet and hope to receive, a bountiful share of patronage, with the further assurance, however, that none who favor him with a call shall go away dissatisfied. His charges will be moderate, and all sorts of country produce will be received in payment of bills now due or contracted hereafter at the Hotel.

G. W. SAPPINGTON.

Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va.,

April 1, 1845.

For Hire.

SADDLE and Harness Horses.—Also a Barouche and Driver, by

March 21.

G. W. SAPPINGTON.

Oil of Tannin for Leather.

MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes cheap, and is worth its weight in silver.

Sold wholesale by CUMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New